



# California Regional Water Quality Control Board Lahontan Region



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*Agency Secretary*

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Arnold Schwarzenegger  
*Governor*

## INTERESTED PARTIES:

### **WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPALDING COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT SEWAGE EVAPORATION PONDS, EAGLE LAKE, LASSEN COUNTY**

Enclosed are tentative waste discharge requirements and monitoring and reporting program for Spalding Community Services District Sewage Evaporation Ponds. The Lahontan Water Board requests that you review the enclosed documents and tentative requirements and provide your written comments no later than **February 27, 2006**. Comments received after February 27, 2006, may not be given full consideration in preparing the recommended Order to be presented to the Lahontan Water Board for adoption at the public meeting scheduled for April 12, 2006 in Truckee.

If you need further information regarding the tentative waste discharge requirements and monitoring and reporting program, please contact Rob Tucker at (530) 542-5467 or Alan Miller, P.E., Chief, North Lahontan Rural Watersheds Unit, at (530) 542-5430, or at the letterhead address above.

Alan Miller, P.E.  
Chief, North Lahontan Rural Watersheds Unit

Enclosures:   1. Comment Form  
                  2. Mailing List  
                  3. Tentative Waste Discharge Requirements



**....NOTICE....**

**Submittal of Written Material for Regional Board Consideration**

**In order to ensure that the Regional Board has the opportunity to fully study and consider written material, it is necessary to submit it at least ten (10) days before the meeting. This will allow distribution of material to the Board Members in advance of the meeting. Pursuant to Title 23 California Code of Regulations Section 648.4, the Regional Board may refuse to admit written testimony into evidence unless the proponent can demonstrate why he or she was unable to submit the material on time or that compliance with the deadline would otherwise create a hardship. If any other party demonstrates prejudice resulting from admission of the written testimony, the Regional Board may refuse to admit it.**

**Complete Form and Return**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**TO:** California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region

**SUBJECT:** Comments on Tentative Waste Discharge Requirements for the Spalding  
Community Services District Sewage Evaporation Ponds, Lassen County

\_\_\_\_\_ We concur with tentative requirements

\_\_\_\_\_ We concur; comments attached

\_\_\_\_\_ We do not concur; comments attached

\_\_\_\_\_ (Sign)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Type or print name)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Organization)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Address)

\_\_\_\_\_ (City and State)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Telephone)

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LAHONTAN REGION

**BOARD ORDER NO. R6T- 2006-(Tentative)**  
**WDID NO. 6AXXXXXXX**

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

FOR

**SPALDING COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**  
**SEWAGE EVAPORATION PONDS**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lassen County

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region (Lahontan Water Board) finds:

1. Discharger

For the purposes of this Order, Spalding Community Services District (CSD) is referred to as the “Discharger.”

2. Facility

For the purposes of this Order, the Discharger’s sewage evaporation ponds are referred to as the “Facility.” The Facility has not yet been constructed. Domestic sewage from approximately 800 septic tanks will be collected and disposed of at the Facility.

3. History of Previous Regulation by the Regional Board

The Water Quality Control Plan for the North Lahontan Basin was amended in September 14, 1984 and the amendment contained the following waste discharge prohibition:

“The discharge of waste from the Spalding Tract or Stones-Bengard subdivision with other than zero discharge of nutrients to any surface water or ground waters in the Eagle Lake Basin is prohibited after September 14, 1989.”

In May of 1991 the Lahontan Water Board issued over 600 Cease and Desist Orders to individual property owners for violating the above-cited prohibitions.

The Discharger has been in various planning stages for a collection and disposal system for the community since before the issuance of the Cease and Desist Orders. The construction and operation of the disposal system will eliminate subsurface discharges of domestic wastewater in the area served by this Facility, and thereby eliminate discharges of nutrients to comply with the prohibition.

4. Reason for Action

The Discharger proposes to construct a community sewage collection, treatment and disposal system that will collect the sewage liquids from a mixture of homes and light-commercial businesses in the Spalding Tract development. The Discharger submitted a complete report of waste discharge on December 27, 2005. This Order specifies applicable requirements for the construction and operation of the proposed Facility.

5. Facility Location

The Facility is to be sited approximately two and one-half miles north of the Spalding Tract, Sections 24 and 25 of T33N, R4W, MDB&M, as shown on Attachment "A."

6. Description of Facility and Discharge

The Facility will be the disposal location for the sewage from both the residential and light-commercial development in the Spalding Tract subdivision at Eagle Lake. Each residential or commercial connection will maintain and operate an individual septic tank that will provide partially-treated wastewater to the collection system. The individual septic tanks are not under the ownership or control of the Discharger and are not regulated under the provisions of this Order. The Discharger will ensure that each septic tank connected to the sewage collection system has a filter installed to prevent solids below a certain size from entering the collection system. Most of the connections will operate by gravity. Sewage from over 50 sites will be pumped into the gravity main collection system using individually-owned pumping systems, as required by the Discharger.

The collection system will convey the sewage to three evaporation ponds that are located approximately two miles north of the Spalding Tract. Pond 1 will be 9.2 acres, and Ponds 2 and 3 will be 5.5 acres each, shown in Attachment "B." All ponds will be constructed to a minimum depth of seven feet (five feet of storage) and will have a 60-mil high-density polyethylene liner. All of the ponds will both store and evaporate liquids. Total storage with two feet of freeboard is estimated to be between 32 and 33 million gallons. Pond 1 will have a sprinkler system installed within the pond to enhance evaporation rates. The Discharger's report of waste discharge estimates the sprinkler system will double theoretical pan evaporation.

The disposal system is designed for an annual average daily flow rate of 70,700 gallons per day, which translates to 25.8 million gallons annually. The design flow rates are based on assumed rates for occupancy (year-round/seasonal), wastewater generation, and growth (to build out). Of the estimated 809 connections at build out approximately 590 are currently developed.

A past survey indicated current occupancy patterns are approximately:

- 1 of 4 homes - permanent, year-round;
- 2 of 4 homes - greater than six months a year; and
- 1 of 4 homes – less than six months a year.

These patterns may change with construction of the Facility.

7. Sludge Treatment and Disposal

The Discharger maintains that each septic tank owner will be responsible for the storage and proper disposal of the accumulated solids in their respective septic tank. Because filters will be required for each septic tank, solid accumulation at the Facility is anticipated to be minimal, mainly solids and salts precipitated by evaporation. The estimated solids build up from evaporation only in the ponds over a thirty-year period is less than one-half inch.

8. Authorized Disposal Site

The authorized disposal site for the discharge of partially treated sewage from the individual septic systems is at Ponds 1, 2, and 3. No other discharge location is authorized.

9. Site Geology

The Eagle Lake region has outcrops of basalt, older lake deposits and recent lake deposits. A composite soil sample collected at the proposed site for the evaporation ponds was characterized as clayey sand.

10. Site Hydrology

The Facility will be located at an elevation of 5135 feet above mean sea level. Water Board Resolution No. 82-6 defines the high water line of Eagle Lake to be 5117.5 feet. There are no surface waters at the proposed location of the Facility.

11. Site Hydrogeology

Depth to ground water at the proposed disposal location is estimated to be 15 feet below grade (5120 feet mean sea level). Ground water in the area is generally good in quality. No water samples have been collected to date in the groundwater beneath the Facility. This Order requires that ground water monitoring wells be constructed

and sampled twice prior to discharging to the evaporation ponds, and quarterly thereafter.

12. Basin Plan

The Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region* (Basin Plan), which became effective in 1995. This Order implements the requirements of the Basin Plan.

13. Receiving Water

The potential receiving water for the discharge is the Eagle Lake Valley Basin (Department of Water Resources Basin No. 6-96). The beneficial uses for the ground waters in the Eagle Lake Valley Basin, as specified and defined in the Basin Plan, are:

- a. Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN)
- b. Agricultural (AGR)
- c. Fresh Water Replenishment (FRSH)

14. California Environmental Quality Act Compliance

The Discharger, acting as California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 21000, et seq.) Lead Agency, prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the *Spalding Community Services District Wastewater Collection and Treatment Facilities* (Project) and circulated the Draft EIR for a public review and comment. The Final EIR for the Project was completed and certified by the Discharger on May 2, 2000.

When an EIR has been prepared for a project, a Responsible Agency shall not approve the project as proposed, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines, Section 15096(g)(2), if the agency finds any feasible alternative or feasible mitigation measures within its powers that would substantially lessen or avoid any significant effect the project would have on the environment. The Lahontan Water Board, acting as a CEQA Responsible Agency, has evaluated the Final EIR for significant and potentially significant impacts to water quality, and the adequacy of proposed mitigation measures to lessen or avoid any such effects on water quality.

As a result of this evaluation, the Lahontan Water Board finds that changes or alterations have occurred in the Project description and proposed mitigation measures that deviate in some respects from the specific alternatives evaluated by the Lead Agency to avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIR. Potentially significant water quality impacts and mitigation measures due to the changes are avoided or reduced to insignificant levels by actions proposed by the Discharger to implement feasible impact avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures, as verified by monitoring and reporting

requirements of this Board Order. Attachment D provides detailed discussion and findings supporting the Lahontan Water Board's action to issue waste discharge requirements for the Facility based on the Final EIR and/or other information in the record. This Responsible Agency statement is supported by substantial evidence in the record.

15. Notification of Interested Parties

The Lahontan Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested parties of its intent to issue waste discharge requirements for the proposed discharge.

16. Consideration of Public Comments

The Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that, pursuant to California Water Code Section 13263, the Discharger shall comply with the following:

I. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Flow Limitation

The total flow of wastewater to the authorized disposal site between October 1 and September 30 of consecutive years shall not exceed 26 million gallons.

B. Receiving Water Limitations

The discharge of waste shall not cause the presence of the following substances or conditions in the ground waters of the Eagle Lake Valley Basin:

1. Any perceptible color, odor, taste or foaming.
2. Coliform organisms attributable to human wastes.
3. Toxic substances in concentrations that individually, collectively, or cumulatively cause detrimental physiological responses in human, plants, animals, or aquatic life.
4. Identifiable chlorinated hydrocarbons, organophosphates, carbamates, and other pesticide and herbicide groups, in summations, in excess of the lowest detectable levels.
5. Concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant levels or secondary maximum contaminant levels based upon

drinking water standards specified by the more restrictive of the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, or 40 CFR, Part 141.

C. General Requirements and Prohibitions

1. The discharge of waste from the Spalding Tract subdivision with other than a zero discharge of nutrients to any surface waters or ground waters in the Eagle Lake basin is prohibited.
2. The discharge of wastewater except to the authorized disposal site is prohibited.
3. The discharge, bypass, or diversion of raw or partially treated sewage, sewage sludge, grease, or oils from the collection, transport, treatment, or disposal facilities to adjacent land areas or surface waters is prohibited.
4. The integrity of any pond liners shall be maintained throughout the life of the ponds and shall not be diminished as the result of any maintenance or cleaning operation.
5. In the event of an odor or nuisance problem, corrective measures shall be implemented immediately to eliminate the problem.
6. Fencing shall be placed and maintained on the perimeter of the evaporation ponds to prevent public access.
7. The discharge shall not cause a pollution as defined in Section 13050 of the California Water Code, or a threatened pollution.
8. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of waste shall cause a nuisance as defined in Section 13050 of the California Water Code.
9. The use of evaporation ponds to store a hazardous waste, as defined in the California Code of Regulations, Title 26, is prohibited. This includes any waste concentrated to hazardous waste levels by the evaporation of liquids in the ponds.
10. The vertical distance between the liquid surface elevation and lowest point in an evaporation pond dike or invert of an overflow structure shall not be less than two (2) feet.
11. If the total flow to the Facility between October 1 and September 30 of consecutive years exceeds 80% of the designed capacity (25.8 million gallons), the Discharger shall file a report of waste discharge signed by a registered California Civil Engineer documenting available capacity relative



to anticipated flow increases due to potential new development of parcels in the Spalding Tract.

12. The Discharger operating under this permit shall be subject to an annual fee pursuant to the California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9 Article 1, Section 2200 as amended.

## II. PROVISIONS

### A. Special Provisions for Pond Construction

1. A *Construction Quality Assurance Plan* (CQA plan) was submitted to the Lahontan Water Board with the report of waste discharge. The CQA plan includes specifications for sub-grade preparation, inspection frequency for liner construction, testing frequency for both destructive testing and non-destructive liner testing, and qualification for the CQA Officer and the CQA inspector. The evaporation ponds shall be constructed in accordance with construction specifications and the CQA plan
2. No discharge to the Facility is authorized until the Discharger, through the CEQA officer, certifies that the Facility is constructed in accordance with the CQA plan, and the certification is accepted in writing by the Lahontan Water Board Executive Officer.

### B. Cease and Desist Orders for Spalding Tract subdivision

The Lahontan Water Board will consider rescinding existing Cease and Desist Orders on the Spalding Tract property owners after the Facility is operational, and the Discharger confirms that properties with septic systems are connected to the collection and disposal system in accordance with the Discharger's requirements.

### C. Standard Provisions

The Discharger shall comply with the "Standard Provisions for Waste Discharge Requirements" dated September 1, 1994, in Attachment "C," which is made part of this Order.

### D. Monitoring and Reporting

1. Pursuant to Section 13267(b) of the California Water Code, the Discharger shall comply with the Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R6T-2006-XXXX as specified by the Lahontan Water Board Executive Officer.

2. The Discharger shall comply with the “General Provisions for Monitoring and Reporting” dated September 1, 1994, which is attached to and made part of the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

E. Operator Certification

The Discharger’s wastewater treatment plant shall be supervised by personnel possessing a wastewater treatment plant operator certificate of appropriate grade pursuant to *Regulations for Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator Certification and Plant Classification*, Title 23, California Code of Regulations, Division 4, Chapter 14, Section 3670 et. seq.

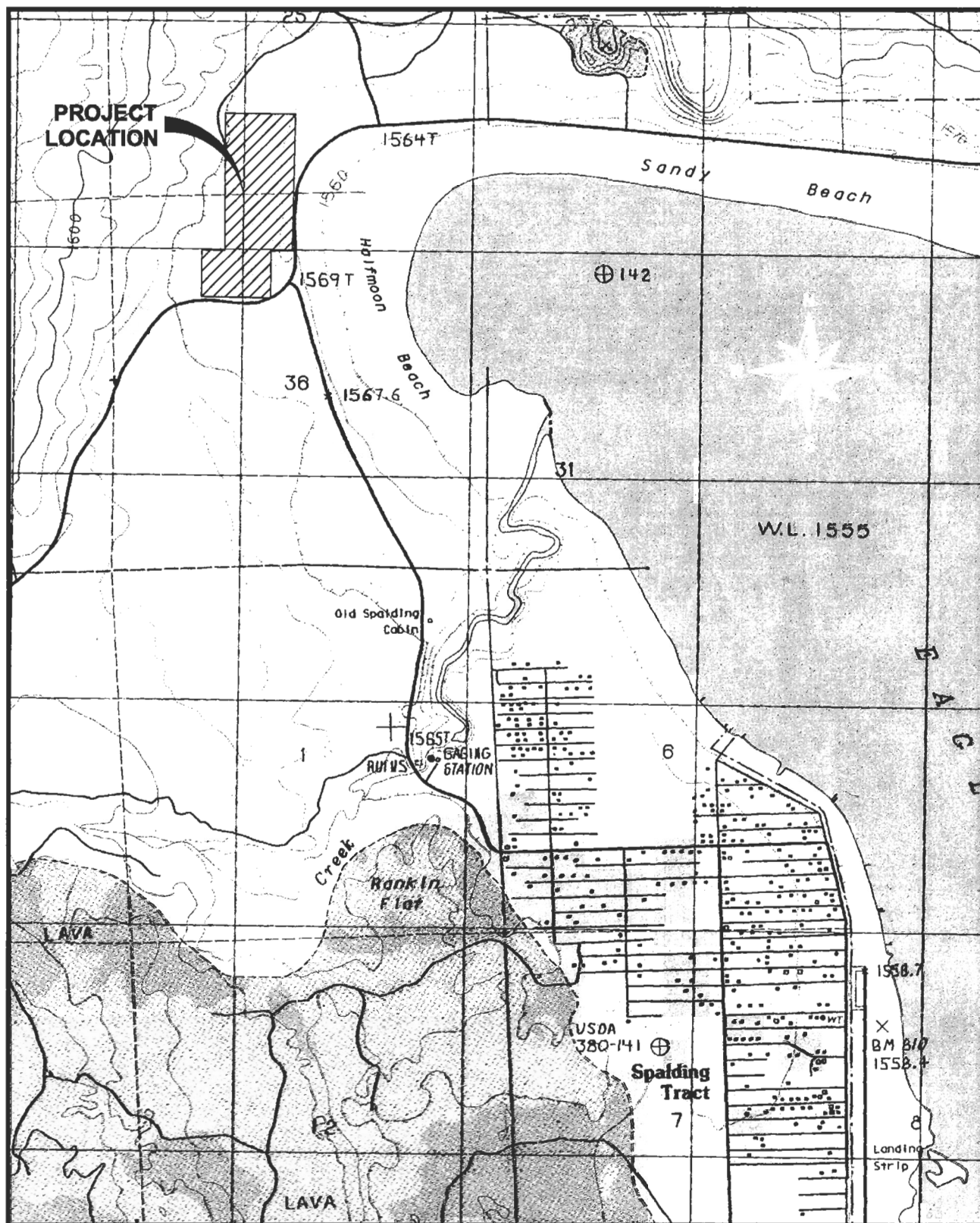
I, Harold J. Singer, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region, on \_\_\_\_\_.

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HAROLD J. SINGER  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Attachments: A. Location Map  
B. Facility Map  
C. Standard Provisions for Waste Discharge Requirements  
D. Lahontan Water Board CEQA Findings

# ATTACHMENT A



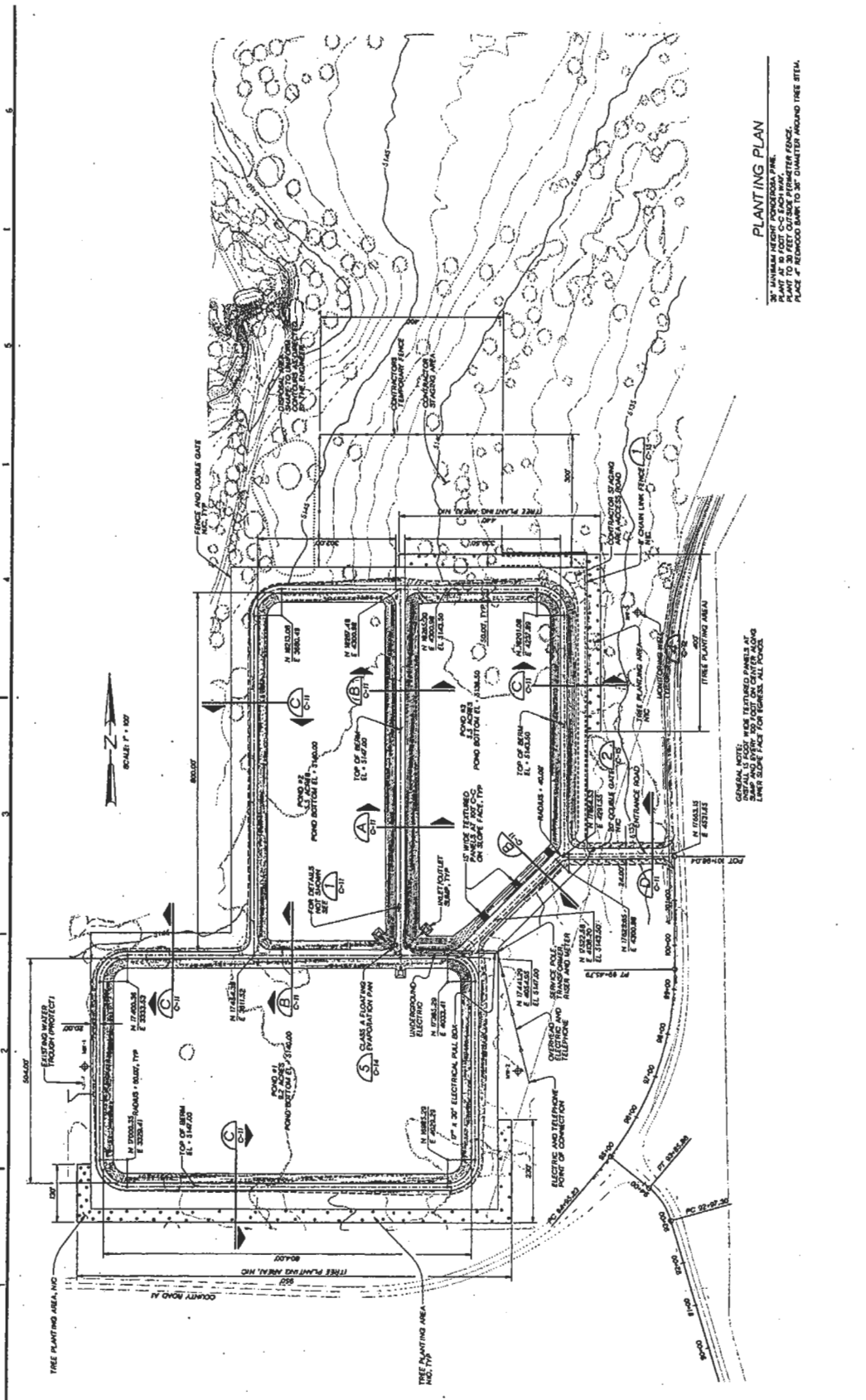
## LOCATION MAP

MAP ADAPTED FROM USGS 7.5-MINUTE  
TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD, SPALDING TRACT, CA

SCALE: 1"=2000'

DATE: 1/10/2002

PROJECT:  
SPALDING TRACT SEWER



## PLANTING PLAN

3\"/>

GENERAL NOTE: REEF EXISTING PANELS AT  
 10' INTERVALS. ALL EXISTING PANELS TO BE  
 LOWER SLOPE FACE FOR TOWARDS ALL PONDS.

SHEET NO. DATE BY	SPALDING TRACT SEWER SYSTEM <b>EVAPORATION POND LAYOUT</b>	SPALDING COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT 500-907 MADRID WAY SUNSHINE, CALIFORNIA 95133	CITY OF SUNSHINE 500-907 MADRID WAY SUNSHINE, CALIFORNIA 95133 BY: JAC
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ATTACHMENT “C”

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LAHONTAN REGION

**STANDARD PROVISIONS**  
FOR WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

1. Inspection and Entry

The discharger shall permit Regional Board staff:

- a. to enter upon premises in which an effluent source is located or in which any required records are kept;
- b. to copy any records relating to the discharge or relating to compliance with the waste discharge requirements;
- c. to inspect monitoring equipment or records; and
- d. to sample any discharge.

2. Reporting Requirements

- a. Pursuant to California Water Code 13267(b), the discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board by telephone whenever an adverse condition occurred as a result of this discharge; written confirmation shall follow within two weeks. An adverse condition includes, but is not limited to, spills of petroleum products or toxic chemicals, or damage to control facilities that could affect compliance.
- b. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13260 (c), any proposed material change in the character of the waste, manner or method of treatment or disposal, increase of discharge, or location of discharge, shall be reported to the Regional Board at least 120 days in advance of implementation of any such proposal. This shall include, but not be limited to, all significant soil disturbances.
- c. The owner(s) of, and discharger upon, property subject to waste discharge requirements shall be considered to have a continuing responsibility for ensuring compliance with applicable waste discharge requirements in the operations or use of the owned property. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13260(c), any change in the ownership and/or operation of property subject to the waste discharge requirements shall be reported to the Regional Board. Notification of applicable waste discharge requirements shall be furnished in writing to the new owners and/or operators and a copy of such notification shall be sent to the Regional Board.
- d. If a discharger becomes aware that any information submitted to the Regional Board is incorrect, the discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board, in writing, and correct that information.

- e. Reports required by the waste discharge requirements, and other information requested by the Regional Board, must be signed by a duly authorized representative of the discharger. Under Section 13268 of the California Water Code, any person failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring reports, or falsifying any information provided therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in an amount of up to one thousand dollars (\$1000) for each day of violation.
- f. If the discharger becomes aware that their waste discharge requirements are no longer needed (because the project will not be built or the discharge will cease) the discharger shall notify the Regional Board in writing and request that their waste discharge requirements be rescinded.

3. Right to Revise Waste Discharge Requirements

The Board reserves the privilege of changing all or any portion of the waste discharge requirements upon legal notice to and after opportunity to be heard is given to all concerned parties.

4. Duty to Comply

Failure to comply with the waste discharge requirements may constitute a violation of the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action or for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification.

5. Duty to Mitigate

The discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of the waste discharge requirements which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

6. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the waste discharge requirements. Proper operation and maintenance includes adequate laboratory control, where appropriate, and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the discharger, when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the waste discharge requirements.

7. Waste Discharge Requirement Actions

The waste discharge requirements may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the discharger for waste discharge requirement modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes

or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any of the waste discharge requirements conditions.

8. Property Rights

The waste discharge requirements do not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

9. Enforcement

The California Water Code provides for civil liability and criminal penalties for violations or threatened violations of the waste discharge requirements including imposition of civil liability or referral to the Attorney General.

10. Availability

A copy of the waste discharge requirements shall kept and maintained by the discharger and be available at all times to operating personnel.

11. Severability

Provisions of the waste discharge requirements are severable. If any provision of the requirements is found invalid, the remainder of the requirements shall not be affected.

12. Public Access

General public access shall be effectively excluded from treatment and disposal facilities.

13. Transfers

Providing there is no material change in the operation of the facility, this Order may be transferred to a new owner or operation. The owner/operator must request the transfer in writing and receive written approval from the Regional Board Executive Officer.

14. Definitions

- a. "Surface waters" as used in this Order, include, but are not limited to, live streams, either perennial or ephemeral, which flow in natural or artificial water courses and natural lakes and artificial impoundments of waters. "Surface waters" does not include artificial water courses or impoundments used exclusively for wastewater disposal.
- b. "Ground waters" as used in this Order, include, but are not limited to, all subsurface waters being above atmospheric pressure and the capillary fringe of these waters.

15. Storm Protection

All facilities used for collection, transport, treatment, storage, or disposal of waste shall be adequately protected against overflow, washout, inundation, structural damage or a significant reduction in efficiency resulting from a storm or flood having a recurrence interval of once in 100 years.



## **ATTACHMENT D - LAHONTAN WATER BOARD CEQA FINDINGS**

The Discharger, acting as California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 21000, et seq.) Lead Agency, certified a final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the *Spalding Community Services District Wastewater Collection and Treatment Facilities* (Project) on May 2, 2000.

The Final EIR provides a detailed record concerning project effects. The Final EIR includes alternatives analyzed, legal, economic and technical considerations, operational descriptions, and other information crucial to understanding the Project proposal, and sets forth the basis for including or excluding mitigation measures for various identified impacts.

When an EIR has been prepared for a project, a Responsible Agency shall not approve the project as proposed, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines, Section 15096(g)(2), if the agency finds any feasible alternative or feasible mitigation measures within its powers that would substantially lessen or avoid any significant effect the project would have on the environment. The Lahontan Water Board, acting as a CEQA Responsible Agency, has evaluated the significant and potentially significant impacts to water quality identified in the Final EIR in order to comply with Section 15096(g)(2). As a result of this evaluation, the Lahontan Water Board finds that changes or alterations have occurred in the Project description and proposed mitigation measures that deviate in some respects from the specific alternatives evaluated by the Lead Agency to avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect(s) as identified in the Final EIR. Potentially significant water quality impacts and mitigation measures due to the changes are avoided or reduced to insignificant levels by actions proposed by the Discharger to implement feasible impact avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures, as discussed below. Since these changes to the Project were not specifically analyzed in the Final EIR, an analysis is provided here with regard to water quality.

A detailed summary of findings concerning the significant and potentially significant impacts to water quality is reproduced below from the Final EIR, which provides “Impact Statements and Mitigation Measures” required by the Lead Agency (Discharger). The Final EIR comments on whether feasible mitigation measures were identified and required, and the residual level of impact considering any feasible mitigation measures required for alternative treatment sites. In each case, the Final EIR text is quoted, followed by Findings of the Lahontan Water Board concerning the adequacy of mitigation measures, and the level of residual impact after considering proposed changes in the Project description and mitigation measures. (Note that the Final EIR uses the acronym “RWQCB” to refer to the Lahontan Water Board.)

### **4.6.2 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

#### ***SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA***

A hydrologic, flooding, and water quality impact of the proposed project would be considered significant if it met any of the following criteria, adapted from Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines*:

- Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.

- Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there should be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted).
- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion of siltation on- or off-site.
- Otherwise substantially degrade water quality.
- Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam.

In addition, any project component that would not meet the zero discharge criteria or water quality objections of the Basin Plan Amendments (Resolution 84-10) would be considered significant.

#### ***IMPACT STATEMENTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES***

**Impact**    *Treatment Sites:*   SP-1 Site   ☒    SP-6 Site   ☒    SP-13 Site   ☒  
*Collection and Treatment Systems:*   Alternative 1   ☒    Alternative 2   ☒

- 4.6.1      Construction of the treatment ponds and conveyance system would require extensive grading, trenching, and earthwork which would expose fine textured soils to wind and water erosion which could potentially result in siltation and water quality degradation of Eagle Lake and nearby tributaries. Similarly, construction activities and equipment could potentially involve the use of chemical and toxic compounds that can adversely impact water quality and aquatic life. This would be a significant impact.**

At any of the potential treatment sites (SP-1, SP-6 or SP-13), construction of the treatment ponds and ancillary structures (i.e., access roads, landscaping) would require that an area of approximately 60 acres be cleared of vegetation, debris, and topsoil. Excavations to approximately two feet below the ground surface would be required for construction of the treatment ponds, resulting in the moving of approximately 40,000 cubic yards of soil. Excavated soil would remain on-site and be used for the construction of the ponds and earthen berms. The severity of potential surface water impacts is dependent on several factors including soil erosion potential and construction practices, timing, magnitude, and proximity to drainage ways.

Trenching and excavation associated with the placement of pipelines, lift stations, and vacuum pump stations would not occur within any waterways

except over Pine Creek for placement of the force main to either SP-1 or SP-13 treatment and disposal sites. Trenching would likely occur in minor drainage channels for surface runoff. Soils would be exposed that could result in erosion and siltation of Eagle Lake through Pine Creek or other drainages. Each of the construction activities noted above would result in increased exposure of fine-textured soils to water erosion. As a result, there is potential for the transport of soils to Eagle Lake, and subsequent degradation of water quality and habitat during the proposed construction period.

In addition, construction activities and equipment typically use many chemicals and compounds that can adversely affect water quality and be potentially hazardous to aquatic life. These chemicals and compounds usually include gasoline, oil, grease, solvents, lubricants, and other petroleum products. Storm water could potentially transport these materials to Eagle Lake if they are not properly handled and stored.

### **Mitigation Measures**

- 4.6.1a      Implement Mitigation Measures 4.4.1a-4.4.1d of Section 4.4 (Geology, Soils, and Seismicity).**
- 4.6.1b      Prior to construction, the SCSD [Spalding Community Services District] shall prepare for the RWQCB and Lassen County Planning Department's review, a SWPPP [storm water pollution prevention plan] mandated under the necessary General Construction Activity NPDES [National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System] Permit. The plan would outline methods for controlling erosion through storm water pollution control measures as well as hazardous materials spill prevention and contingency plans. The plan would contain, at a minimum, the following control measures in addition to those measures outlined in Mitigation Measure 4.5.1c of the RWQCB's *North Lahontan Basin Project Guidelines for Erosion Control*.**
- **Native vegetation shall be retained where possible. Grading and excavation activities shall be limited to the immediate area required for construction.**
  - **Stockpiled topsoil shall be placed in disturbed areas outside of natural drainages. Stockpile areas shall be designated on project grading plans.**
  - **No construction equipment or vehicles shall disturb natural drainages without temporary or permanent culverts in place. Construction equipment and vehicle staging areas shall be placed on disturbed areas and shall be identified on project grading plans.**

- **If construction activities are conducted during the winter or spring months, storm runoff shall be regulated by temporary on-site detention basins.**
- **Sediment shall be retained on-site by a system of sediment basins, traps, or other appropriate measures.**
- **Energy dissipaters shall be employed where drainage outlets discharge into areas of erodible soils or natural drainages. Temporary dissipaters may be used for temporary storm runoff outlets during the construction phase.**
- **A spill prevention and countermeasure plan shall be developed which identifies proper storage, collection, containment, clean-up, and disposal measures for pollutants used on-site. Fueling zones shall be indicated on grading plans and shall be situated at least 100 feet from natural drainages.**

#### **Significance After Mitigation**

Less than significant.

#### **Lahontan Water Board Analysis and Findings**

The Lahontan Water Board concurs with the impact assessment above, and finds that proposed changes in the project may reduce the overall area of soil disturbance and associated potentially significant effects on water quality due to a reduction in the surface area of the evaporation ponds now proposed at the Facility. The approved project included up to 34.8 acres of evaporation ponds constructed to contain water at a depth of 2.6 feet or less. The evaporation ponds as proposed in the report of waste discharge total 20.2 acres with a depth of water up to 5.0 feet. The described impacts are associated with impacts to water quality within the jurisdiction of the Lahontan Water Board, to the extent that storm water discharges containing erosion products and other construction wastes may be discharged to surface waters. The Lahontan Water Board will ensure the Discharger obtains the cited NPDES Permit and implements the SWPPP such that these impacts will be reduced to insignificant levels.

**Impact**      *Treatment Sites:*      SP-1 Site      ☐      SP-6 Site      ☒      SP-13 Site      ☐  
*Collection and Treatment Systems:*      Alternative 1 ☒      Alternative 2 ☒

**4.6.2      Location of the proposed treatment ponds adjacent to Eagle Lake could potentially result in mixing of wastewater effluent with Eagle Lake surface waters during a high lake level event. This would be a less than significant impact.**

It was determined by DWR [California Department of Water Resources], based on historic Eagle Lake water level data, that the maximum high water

elevation, given the current status of the Bly Tunnel plug, would reside at the 5,117.5-foot elevation. The RWQCB formally concurred with DWR through adoption of Resolution 82-6 on May 13, 1982. The treatment pond complex, potentially located at either SP-1, SP-6 or SP-13, would be located entirely above the 5,120-foot msl contour at all of the potential locations. SP-6 is the site closest to Eagle Lake and has the greatest potential of discharging effluent to the lake. Although the SP-6 site has not been formally surveyed, original maps surveying the Spalding Tract show a sizeable portion of the SP-6 (over 75 percent) above the 5,130-foot contour, with a small portion of the southwest corner of SP-6 above the 5,145-foot contour. SP-1 and SP-13 are at higher elevations and area also separated from Eagle Lake by Eagle Lake Road (SP-13) and Spalding Road (SP-1) which are both elevated roads that provide significant barriers between the site locations and the lake.

Whichever treatment site is selected, it will require leveling in order to maintain a level perimeter berm around the treatment ponds. Treatment pond berms are designed to be approximately two to three feet above surrounding grade. At the SP-6 site, the berms could potentially be higher in the northeast portion of the site in order to maintain a level perimeter berm where the SP-6 site loses elevation as the parcel slopes towards Eagle Lake. It can therefore be assumed, in the most conservative case, that the lowest possible elevation for the treatment pond berms would reside at the 5,122-foot contour at the SP-6 site (including two-foot high berm). This would likely be higher in elevation considering the 15-foot elevation difference between the southwest corner relative to the northeast corner of the SP-6 site. Given this worst-case lowest berm elevation at the SP-6 site (5,122 feet), it would be required for Eagle Lake to rise an additional 4.5 feet above the predicted maximum high water elevation. This is an unlikely scenario given the current status of the Bly Tunnel and its control of lake level. Therefore, the potential impact is considered less than significant.

## **Mitigation Measures**

Since no impact was identified, no mitigation measures are required. However, since it is policy goal of the Lassen County *Eagle Lake Area Plan* and *Lassen County General Plan* to permanently seal the Bly Tunnel and allow Eagle Lake to return to its natural state of surface water level fluctuation, and given the designation of Eagle Lake as a unique natural resource, the following mitigation measure is recommended, but not required.

- 4.6.2 The SCSD should consider, if it is feasibly possible to do so given the area constraints of the treatment pond complex at SP-6, constructing treatment pond berms to an elevation greater than the highest recorded Eagle Lake elevation level, 5,125.2 feet msl at a date prior to permanent sealing of the Bly Tunnel.**

## Significance After Mitigation

Less than significant.

## Lahontan Water Board Analysis and Findings

The Lahontan Water Board does not concur that “mixing of wastewater effluent with Eagle Lake surface waters during a high lake level event would be a less than significant impact,” as this would violate applicable waste discharge prohibitions. However, the conclusions regarding the likelihood of such an impact given the historic, current and projected surface elevations of Eagle Lake are sound. As stated in the report of waste discharge for the Facility, the selected location for the ponds is approximately 2000 feet west of Eagle Lake with pond bottom elevations ranging from 5136 feet above mean sea level (MSL) to 4140 feet above MSL, and thus the pond bottoms will be, at least, 18.5 feet above the projected maximum surface elevation of Eagle Lake (5117.5 feet above MSL). The Lahontan Water Board thus concurs that there is no reasonable basis to conclude that significant effects will occur from mixing of wastewater effluent with Eagle Lake surface waters due to reasonably foreseeable high lake levels, and no mitigation is required.

<b>Impact</b>	<i>Treatment Site:</i>	SP-1 Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SP-6 Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SP-13 Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Collection and Treatment Systems:</i>			Alternative 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### **4.6.3 Treatment and disposal of Spalding Tract household wastewater in a complex of treatment ponds could potentially lead to the infiltration of wastewater to groundwaters, and subsequent contamination of Eagle Lake. This would be a less than significant impact.**

All treatment ponds, whether they be designed as evaporation ponds under Alternative 1 or constructed wetlands and evaporation ponds under Alternative 2, would be lined and protected from ultraviolet degradation by a soil layer. Beneath the liner layer would exist a leak detection system consisting of filter fabric, a layer of gravel, and a system of PVC piping. The liner and leak detection system would operate similar to a leachate protection system commonly used at sanitary landfills. In addition to the leak detection system, ground water monitoring wells, including upgradient and downgradient wells, will be installed for regular sampling (quarterly sampling) and evaluation of shallow aquifer groundwater quality. Should a leak be detected by the leak detection system or from analytical results of groundwater monitoring, the ponds can be drained and removed from service one at a time for repair.

Where the groundwater table rises coincident to lake level rise, the pond liner system will prevent commingling of pond wastewater with groundwater. This scenario is unlikely due to the elevation of the potential treatment site

locations. Therefore, the potential for wastewater infiltrating to and contaminating groundwater would be less than significant.

### **Mitigation Measures**

#### **4.6.3 No mitigation is required.**

### **Lahontan Water Board Analysis and Findings**

The Lahontan Water Board does not concur that “the infiltration of wastewater to groundwaters, and subsequent contamination of Eagle Lake” would be a less than significant impact, as this would violate applicable waste discharge prohibitions. As noted above, the Project description analyzed in the Final EIR included a leak detection system consisting of drainage sand and perforated piping underneath the liner to detect leakage. This alternative was evaluated in the report of waste discharge and determined to be infeasible by the Discharger based on technical and cost considerations. The leak detection system proposed in the report of waste discharge instead has two primary means to detect pond leakage: (1) daily water balance measurements and calculations (over an entire month) will be used to determine if there is any unexplained water loss and (2) three ground water monitoring wells installed around the Facility will be used to monitor changes in ground water quality that may be attributable to leakage from an evaporation pond.

The water balance measurements described above, and in the report of waste discharge, are deemed insufficiently sensitive and infeasible to detect other than grossly excessive leakage that would violate applicable waste discharge prohibitions. However, the proposed pond liner technology is capable of meeting the applicable requirements and prohibitions, essentially limiting leakage rates to very low rates of molecular diffusion, provided it is properly constructed and protected from damage by external elements such as animals, vandals, wind, or slope failure that could puncture the liner or damage seam seals between liner panels during and following construction. The selected liner material is resistant to damage by ultraviolet (UV) sunlight, and therefore a soil cover to provide additional UV protection is not included in the final design or deemed necessary.

To mitigate potentially significant effects on water quality due to the potential for liner leakage, the Discharger’s report of waste discharge has a construction quality assurance (CQA) plan to ensure that the Facility will be properly constructed. The Lahontan Water Board will evaluate compliance with the CQA plan, and will require the Discharger to certify, through its CQA officer, that the ponds are constructed in accordance with the CQA plan. Under the provisions of this Board Order, prior to initiating the discharge of wastewater to the Facility the Discharger must demonstrate that the Facility was constructed in accordance with the CQA plan to the satisfaction of the Lahontan Water Board Executive Officer. The Lahontan Water Board finds this is a feasible, cost-effective means to control and prevent potentially significant effects on water quality from pond leakage, or infiltration of ground water *into* the ponds due to potential increases in the natural ground water levels above the bottoms of the ponds.

As described in the Final EIR, the Discharger has proposed, and this Board Order requires, installation of ground water monitoring wells and ground water testing to monitor the quality and conditions of the ground water beneath the Facility prior to Facility operation, and quarterly after the Facility is placed into service. Inclusion of the monitoring wells is a means to determine if the liner is continuing to prevent significant effects on water quality over time due to impairment of the pond liners.

Potential impacts to water quality due to the infiltration of wastewater to ground waters, and subsequent contamination of Eagle Lake, are reduced to insignificant levels with inclusion of the above-cited mitigation and mitigation monitoring measures.

**Impact**    *Treatment Sites:*    SP-1 Site    ☐    SP-6 Site    ☒    SP-13 Site    ☐  
                  *Collection and Treatment Systems:*    Alternative 1    ☐    Alternative 2    ☐

**4.6.4    Operation of the treatment pond complex could potentially result in commingling of wastewaters with Eagle Lake surface waters during a 100-year precipitation event if inflows to the ponds overtop the pond berms. This would be a less than significant impact.**

Conceptual design criteria for the treatment pond complex used large 8.7-acre pond areas sized to protect against a 100-year precipitation event. Ponds were designed with an additional three feet of freeboard to accommodate a 100-year precipitation event. Ponds were designed for an average depth of 5.5 feet from the top of the berm, 2.5 feet of which would be occupied by wastewater (at its highest level) and three additional feet of protective freeboard. Therefore, commingling of pond wastewaters with Eagle Lake surface waters as a consequence of berm overtopping is considered a less than significant impact.

**Lahontan Water Board Analysis and Findings**

The Lahontan Water Board concurs this is a less than significant impact. As stated in the report of waste discharge for the Facility, the selected location for the ponds is approximately 2000 feet west of Eagle Lake with pond bottom elevations ranging from 5136 feet above mean sea level (MSL) to 4140 feet above MSL, and thus the pond bottoms will be, at least, 18.5 feet above the projected maximum surface elevation of Eagle Lake (5117.5 feet above MSL). The Lahontan Water Board thus has no reasonable basis to conclude that significant effects will occur from mixing of wastewater effluent with Eagle Lake surface waters due to reasonably foreseeable high lake levels, and no mitigation is required other than that incorporated in the Project element description above.



## **Lahontan Water Board Analysis and Findings Concerning Potentially Significant Water Quality Effects Associated with Changes to the Project Certified in the Final EIR**

The Project, as certified in the Final EIR, included 34.8 acres of evaporation ponds constructed to contain water at a depth of 2.6 feet or less. The evaporation ponds as proposed in the report of waste discharge total 20.2 acres with a depth of water up to 5.0 feet, and an evaporation enhancement system. The changes to the Project will increase the storage volume of the evaporation ponds and head loading on the liner (thus increasing the rate of any leakage due to liner impairment) while reducing overall surface area available for evaporation. The report of waste discharge indicates total evaporation rates will remain similar by enhancing the evaporation rate by spraying effluent above one of the evaporation ponds.

The reductions in evaporative surface area and the proposed evaporation enhancement system were not analyzed in the Final EIR. If the wastewater is not eliminated from the ponds at the projected rates, there is potential for the ponds to become overloaded and spill partially-treated and concentrated wastewater to the environment. Because wastewater spills would violate waste discharge requirements and discharge prohibitions this would be considered a potentially significant effect. To mitigate this potentially significant effect, this Board Order requires annual evaluation and reporting on the effectiveness of the evaporation system, and water balance analyses to determine storage capacity relative anticipated storage needs to prevent a spill. If the results of such analyses indicate projected disposal needs exceed 80 percent of storage capacity, the Discharger is required to propose and implement measures to maintain compliance with waste discharge requirements and prevent spills of wastewater. With the inclusion of these mitigation and mitigation monitoring measures, the potential impacts to water quality from the above-described changes in the Project description are not significant.

### **Potential Impacts Not Subject to Lahontan Water Board Discretionary Approval**

The Lahontan Water Board has reviewed the Final EIR for those project activities which are within the agency's area of expertise, are required to be carried out or approved by the agency, or will be subject to the exercise of powers by the agency. The EIR identifies other potentially significant impacts and significant impacts that are not related to water quality. The Board is not responsible for implementing the mitigation measures identified in the EIR or additional mitigation measures other parties have deemed necessary.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LAHONTAN REGION

**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. R6T- 2006-(Tentative)  
WDID NO.**

FOR

**SPALDING COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
SEWAGE EVAPORATION PONDS**

Lassen County

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**I GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

A. Effective date

This monitoring and reporting program (MRP) is effective on the date of adoption, or as amended by the Executive Officer.

B. Overview of Reports Required

The Discharger shall provide, for the acceptance by the Lahontan Water Board Executive Officer, a *Construction Quality Assurance Report*, and a minimum of two *Ground Water Quality Monitoring Reports*, prior to discharging into the evaporation ponds. Once the Facility is in use, the Discharger shall each year provide four (4) *Quarterly Monitoring Reports* and one (1) *Annual Report*. The monitoring period covered for each report and the dates the reports are due are listed below in each respective subsection. Each report shall provide information on general operations, evaporation rates, evaporation pond water quality, storage capacity and ground water quality, as specified herein.

C. Certified Cover Letter

The Discharger shall use Attachment 1 as a cover letter, or a cover letter containing the same information, for all reports provided to the Lahontan Water Board.

D. General Provisions

The Discharger shall comply with the "General Provisions for Monitoring and Reporting" dated September 1, 1994, which is made part of this Monitoring and Reporting Program as Attachment 2.

E. As-Built-Plans

Within 30 days of completing construction of the evaporation ponds the Discharger shall notify the Lahontan Water Board in writing, and shall provide the following:

1. One set of "As-Built-Plans" for the Facility, full-sized blueprint, showing piping and instrument controls, stamped and signed by a California registered civil engineer.

2. One scaled drawing on an 8½" by 11" sheet of paper showing and labeling the location of the evaporation ponds with the monitoring wells.
3. A chart or graph that provides the amount of liquid contained in each evaporation pond in relationship to the measured height and elevation of water in each individual pond.

## **II. CONSTRUCTION QUALITY ASSURANCE PLAN COMPLIANCE REPORT**

- A. The Discharger submitted a Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) Plan dated November 18, 2005 for the construction of the sewage collection system and the Facility (wastewater evaporation ponds) with the Report of Waste Discharge. The CQA Plan includes comprehensive procedures for quality assurance during all phases of the liner construction. The CQA testing and inspections specified in the both the construction specifications and the CQA Plan will remain in effect during construction of all the evaporation ponds. Accordingly, the CQA Plan inspections will be conducted by, or under the supervision of, either a registered California civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist (CQA Officer).
- B. The Discharger shall ensure the construction is completed in accordance with the CQA Plan, and shall document compliance or noncompliance in a CQA Plan Compliance Report, with copies of all inspections and testing completed under the CQA plan. The Facility may not receive any effluent prior to written acceptance of the CQA Plan Compliance Report by the Lahontan Water Board Executive Officer. The CQA Plan Compliance Report shall be submitted within 60 days of completing construction of the evaporation ponds.

## **III. GROUND WATER MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION AND INITIAL SAMPLING REPORTS**

Prior to initiating the discharge to the Facility, the Discharger shall install three wells, at a minimum, as specified in the report of waste discharge dated November 17, 2005, and following the specifications below:

- A. A minimum of three monitoring wells shall be installed to determine the ground water gradient and direction. Of the three monitoring wells, one well must be located in an upgradient location and two wells must be located in downgradient locations with respect to the ground water flow beneath the Facility.
- B. Additional wells shall be installed if the Discharger can not demonstrate that two downgradient wells are located to monitor ground water potentially impacted by the Facility and one upgradient well is located where the ground water can not be impacted by the Facility.
- C. An As-Built design report shall be provided within 60 days after the installation of the ground water monitoring wells. The report shall include a statement signed by a

California registered civil engineer or professional geologist regarding the placement, lithology, and construction of the wells, and supporting data and documentation.

- D. Pre-Discharge Ground Water Monitoring: Following completion of the well construction, a minimum of two sampling events must occur, sampling all the wells prior to the evaporation ponds receiving any discharge. One sampling event shall occur between October 1 and March 30 of consecutive years and another shall occur between April 1 and September 30 of the same year, and the two events shall not occur within 120 consecutive days. Each monitoring well shall be purged as described in section IV.D.1., below, prior to collecting samples. Samples shall be analyzed for all the ground water parameters listed below in the sections on quarterly and annual sampling. The analytical results must be submitted to the Lahontan Water Board prior to the Facility receiving any effluent.

#### IV. QUARTERLY MONITORING REPORTS

- A. Monitoring Periods and Due Dates for Quarterly Monitoring Reports Quarterly Reports shall be provided to the Lahontan Water Board as specified below:

<u>Monitoring Period</u>	<u>Report Due Date</u>
October 1 - December 31	<b>January 15</b>
January 1- March 31	<b>April 15</b>
April 1- June 30	<b>July 15</b>
July 1-September 30	<b>October 15</b>

B. Facility Monitoring

The Discharger shall provide the following information as part of each Quarterly Report.

1. The total volume of wastewater flow to the Facility for each month, in thousands of gallons and in cubic feet.
2. The average daily flow received by the Facility for each month, in thousands of gallons per day (total volume of wastewater received in the month divided by the number of days in the month).
3. The minimum freeboard (distance from the top of the lowest part of the dike to the wastewater surface in the pond) measured each month in each surface impoundment. If an evaporation pond does not contain wastewater, indicate that it is empty.
4. The total pan evaporation of water during each month based on the measured and computed daily evaporation rates in test pans.
5. The amount of effluent pumped into the evaporative sprinkler system and amount evaporated by the evaporative sprinkler system, recorded and/or calculated on a daily basis.

6. A total monthly water balance for the Facility reporting the amount of effluent received, the volume of liquid evaporated based on both pan evaporation rates and the sprinkler evaporation rates, and the total volume of liquid stored in the ponds at the beginning and end of each month based on gauged pond level measurements.
7. The total number of service connections and the number of new service connections during the monitoring period.
8. All analytical data collected during the quarter and a tabular summary.
9. Reports of any operational problems and maintenance activities affecting effluent discharges or compliance with waste discharge requirements, and proposed corrective measures, if needed, and a schedule for completion.
10. Reports of monthly visual inspections of the evaporation ponds.

C. Evaporation Pond Water Quality Monitoring

Grab samples of water shall be collected on a quarterly basis from each pond containing standing liquid and tested for the following parameters:

<b>Quarterly Evaporation Pond Water Quality</b>		
<u>Parameters</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Testing Method</u>
Total nitrogen	mg/l	Laboratory
Nitrate as nitrogen	mg/l	Laboratory
pH	pH units	Field
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	Laboratory

D. Ground Water Monitoring

1. Ground Water Purging  
Each time a monitoring well is sampled and prior to well purging as specified below, the elevation (with respect to mean sea level) and depth (below ground surface) of ground water in each monitoring well shall be measured and reported with the results of ground water analyses.
2. Ground Water Analyses

Monitoring wells shall be sampled quarterly and tested for the following parameters:

**Quarterly Ground Water Quality**

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Testing Method</u>
pH	pH units	Field
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	Laboratory
Fecal Coliform	mpn/100ml	Laboratory
MBAS	mg/l	Laboratory
Total Nitrogen	mg/l	Laboratory
Total Phosphate	mg/l	Laboratory
Chloride	mg/l	Laboratory

- a. Ground water samples shall be collected only after an amount of water equal to three times the amount of water within the well casing has been removed, and the temperature, electrical conductivity and pH measurements of the water in the well have stabilized to approximately  $\pm 10\%$  for successive measurements.
  - b. Measurements of temperature, electrical conductivity and pH during purging shall be reported with the result of ground water analyses.
  - c. Well casing diameter, well depth, depth to ground water, and total volume purged prior to sampling shall also be reported with the ground water monitoring results.
3. Each quarter, the Discharger shall determine and report the ground water gradient and flow direction based on the ground water elevations within the monitoring wells at the time of sampling

**V. ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT**

**A. Annual Report General Reporting**

An Annual Report is **due by November 30** of each year and shall cover the period from October 1 through September 30 of the following year. The Annual Report shall provide the following information:

1. Graphical and tabular presentation of all monitoring data obtained for the previous years and a trend analysis of the data.
2. The compliance record and corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.
3. Any modification or additions to, or any major maintenance conducted on, the wastewater conveyance system, treatment facilities or disposal facilities during the past year.

4. The amount of liquid evaporated by natural pan evaporation and the enhanced evaporation from the sprinkler system for the previous year.
5. A water balance for each month of the previous water year (Oct 1-Sept 30) to determine anticipated storage capacity needed for the next water year with the calculated evaporation volume, the influent amounts, the present storage capacity, and the change in storage capacity. If insufficient storage capacity is indicated for the next water year, remedial measures shall be proposed and implemented to maintain compliance with waste discharge requirements, and/or prevent Facility overflows.

**B. Evaporation Pond Metals Monitoring**

Evaporation pond sampling shall be conducted on a five-year cycle. The five-year cycle sampling is primarily to determine if the constituents of the pond liquids, through evaporation, have reached levels at which the waste area defined as hazardous.

Sampling for water quality shall be conducted in each pond at least once every five years with results reported in the Annual Report. On years when the sampling is not required, a statement indicating the last time the ponds were sampled shall be included in the report with a projected date the sampling will next occur.

**Evaporation Pond Metals Monitoring**

Parameter	Units	Frequency	Minimum Detection limit
Antimony	mg/l	five-year cycle	5 mg/l
Arsenic	mg/l	five-year cycle	100 mg/l
Barium	mg/l	five-year cycle	100 mg/l
Beryllium	mg/l	five-year cycle	0.75 mg/l
Cadmium	mg/l	five-year cycle	1 mg/l
Chromium	mg/l	five-year cycle	5 mg/l
Cobalt	mg/l	five-year cycle	80 mg/l
Copper	mg/l	five-year cycle	25 mg/l
Lead	mg/l	five-year cycle	5 mg/l
Mercury	mg/l	five-year cycle	0.2 mg/l
Molybdenum	mg/l	five-year cycle	350 mg/l
Nickel	mg/l	five-year cycle	20 mg/l
Silver	mg/l	five-year cycle	5 mg/l
Selenium	mg/l	five-year cycle	1 mg/l
Thallium	mg/l	five-year cycle	7 mg/l
Vanadium	mg/l	five-year cycle	24 mg/l
Zinc	mg/l	five-year cycle	250 mg/l

C. Sludge Reporting

The Discharger will report annually the amount of sludge accumulated in the ponds by both total volume and the percentage of the total storage capacity.

**VI. SLUDGE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

If the amount by volume of accumulated sludge is greater than 10% of the designed storage volume, the discharger must submit a plan remove and dispose of the materials within 180 days of identifying that 10% of the storage volume is consumed by sludge.

The Discharger shall file a completion report once the sludge has been removed that will include the following information:

1. The amount of solids remaining in each pond, if any.
2. The date and quantity of any sludge removed and disposed.
3. A representative composite sample of the sludge shall be collected and analyzed for the following constituents.
  - a. Total nitrogen
  - b. Organic and inorganic persistent and bioaccumulative toxic substance in Section 66261.24, subsection (a)(2)(A) and (a)(2)(B) of Title 22, Division 4.5, Chapter 11 Article 3 of the California Code of Regulations.

Ordered By \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
HAROLD J. SINGER  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Attachments: 1. Certified Cover Letter  
2. General Provisions for Monitoring and Reporting



Date \_\_\_\_\_

California Regional Water Quality Control Board  
Lahontan Region  
2501 Lake Tahoe Boulevard  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

**Facility Name:**

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**Address:**

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**Contact Person:**

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**Job Title:**

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**Phone:**

---

**Email:**

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**WDR/NPDES Order Number:**

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**WDID Number:**

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**Type of Report** (circle one):

**Monthly      Quarterly      Semi-Annual      Annual      Other**

**Month(s)** (circle applicable month(s)\*:

**JAN      FEB      MAR      APR      MAY      JUN**  
**JUL      AUG      SEP      OCT      NOV      DEC**

\*annual Reports (circle the first month of the reporting period)

**Year:**

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**Violation(s)?** (Please check one):

\_\_\_\_\_ **NO**                      \_\_\_\_\_ **YES\***

**\*If YES is marked complete a-g (Attach Additional information as necessary)**

**a) Brief Description of Violation:**

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**b) Section(s) of WDRs/NPDES**

**Permit Violated:**

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**c) Reported Value(s) or Volume:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**d) WDRs/NPDES  
Limit/Condition:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**e) Date(s) and Duration of  
Violation(s):** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**f) Explanation of Cause(s):** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**g) Corrective Action(s)**  
(Specify actions taken and a schedule  
for actions to be taken)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision following a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my knowledge of the person(s) who manage the system, or those directly responsible for data gathering, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact \_\_\_\_\_ at the number provided above.

Sincerely,

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

## ATTACHMENT 2

### CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD LAHONTAN REGION

#### **GENERAL PROVISIONS** FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING

##### 1. SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

- a. All analyses shall be performed in accordance with the current edition(s) of the following documents:
  - i. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater
  - ii. Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, EPA
- b. All analyses shall be performed in a laboratory certified to perform such analyses by the California State Department of Health Services or a laboratory approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer. Specific methods of analysis must be identified on each laboratory report.
- c. Any modifications to the above methods to eliminate known interferences shall be reported with the sample results. The methods used shall also be reported. If methods other than EPA-approved methods or Standard Methods are used, the exact methodology must be submitted for review and must be approved by the Regional Board prior to use.
- d. The Discharger shall establish chain-of-custody procedures to insure that specific individuals are responsible for sample integrity from commencement of sample collection through delivery to an approved laboratory. Sample collection, storage, and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with an approved Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP). The most recent version of the approved SAP shall be kept at the facility.
- e. The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and equipment to ensure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both activities will be conducted. The calibration of any wastewater flow measuring device shall be recorded and maintained in the permanent log book described in 2.b, below.
- f. A grab sample is defined as an individual sample collected in fewer than 15 minutes.
- g. A composite sample is defined as a combination of no fewer than eight individual samples obtained over the specified sampling period at equal intervals. The volume of each individual sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. The sampling period shall equal the discharge period, or 24 hours, whichever period is shorter.

## 2. OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

### a. Sample Results

Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267(b), the Discharger shall maintain all sampling and analytical results including: strip charts; date, exact place, and time of sampling; date analyses were performed; sample collector's name; analyst's name; analytical techniques used; and results of all analyses. Such records shall be retained for a minimum of three years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge, or when requested by the Regional Board.

### b. Operational Log

Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267(b), an operation and maintenance log shall be maintained at the facility. All monitoring and reporting data shall be recorded in a permanent log book.

## 3. REPORTING

- a. For every item where the requirements are not met, the Discharger shall submit a statement of the actions undertaken or proposed which will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time, and shall submit a timetable for correction.
- b. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267(b), all sampling and analytical results shall be made available to the Regional Board upon request. Results shall be retained for a minimum of three years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge, or when requested by the Regional Board.
- c. The Discharger shall provide a brief summary of any operational problems and maintenance activities to the Board with each monitoring report. Any modifications or additions to, or any major maintenance conducted on, or any major problems occurring to the wastewater conveyance system, treatment facilities, or disposal facilities shall be included in this summary.
- d. Monitoring reports shall be signed by:
  - i. In the case of a corporation, by a principal executive officer at least of the level of vice-president or his duly authorized representative, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates;
  - ii. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner;
  - iii. In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor; or

- iv. In the case of a municipal, state or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee.
- e. Monitoring reports are to include the following:
  - i. Name and telephone number of individual who can answer questions about the report.
  - ii. The Monitoring and Reporting Program Number.
  - iii. WDID Number.
- f. Modifications

This Monitoring and Reporting Program may be modified at the discretion of the Regional Board Executive Officer.

#### 4. NONCOMPLIANCE

Under Section 13268 of the Water Code, any person failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring reports, or falsifying any information provided therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in an amount of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each day of violation under Section 13268 of the Water Code.

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